AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 20, 2005 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 7, 2005

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2005-06 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 173

Introduced by Assembly Member Houston

January 20, 2005

An act to add Section 1714.4 to the Civil Code, relating to liability.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 173, as amended, Houston. Liability: immunity: food and beverages.

Under existing law, everyone is generally responsible, not only for the result of his or her willful acts, but also for an injury occasioned to another by his or her want of ordinary care or skill in the management of his or her property or person, except so far as the latter has, willfully or by want of ordinary care, brought the injury upon himself or herself.

Existing law provides immunity from liability for certain actions and for certain products.

This bill would provide immunity from civil liability to a manufacturer, packer, distributor, carrier, holder, marketer, advertiser, or seller of a food or beverage, as defined, or an association of one or more of these entities, for any claim arising from weight gain, obesity, or a health condition associated with weight gain or obesity from the long-term consumption of the food *that results in weight gain or obesity*. The bill would except from this immunity a case in which the claim of injury is based on a material violation of a state or federal composition, branding, or labeling standard, and that violation caused the injury claimed, as specified.

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The bill would apply to all claims-pending *filed* on the effective date of the act and subsequent claims.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: no. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares the 2 following:

- (a) Individuals remain ultimately responsible for the choices they make regarding their bodies, despite any commercial influences.
- 6 (b) Excessive litigation restricts the ranges of choices that
 7 would otherwise be available to individuals who consume
 8 products responsibly.

SEC. 2.

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10 SECTION 1. Section 1714.4 is added to the Civil Code, to 11 read:

1714.4. (a) For purposes of this section:

- (1) "Claim" means any claim by, or on behalf of, a natural person, and any claim derived or arising from it, that is asserted by any other person.
- 16 (2) "Food" means any article that meets the definition of food 17 in Section 201(f) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act 18 (21 U.S.C. 321(f)).
 - (3) "Generally known condition allegedly caused by, or allegedly likely to result from, the long-term consumption of food" means a condition generally known to result or likely to result from, the cumulative effect of consumption and not from a single instance of consumption.
 - (4) "Other person" means any individual, corporation, company, association, firm, partnership, society, joint-stock company, governmental entity, or any other entity, including a private attorney general.
 - (b) Except as provided in subdivision (c), a manufacturer, packer, distributor, carrier, holder, marketer, advertiser, or seller of a food, or an association of one or more of these entities, shall not be subject to civil liability for any claim arising out of weight gain, obesity, a health condition associated with weight gain or obesity, or other generally known condition allegedly caused by,

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or allegedly likely to result from, the long-term consumption of the food *that results in weight gain or obesity*.

- (c) The immunity provided by subdivision (b) shall not preclude civil liability if the claim includes as an element a material violation of a composition, branding, or labeling standard prescribed by state or federal law, and the injury claimed was actually and proximately caused by the violation. Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to create new, or expand existing, private rights, if any, under the adulteration or misbranding statutes or regulations, and this subdivision shall not be construed to interfere with any agency's exclusive or primary jurisdiction to find or declare violations of those statutes or regulations.
- (d) In any action to which the exemption set forth in subdivision (c) applies, the complaint initiating the action shall state with particularity all of the following:
- (1) The standard, statute, regulation, or other state or federal law that was allegedly violated.
- (2) The facts that are alleged to constitute a material violation of the standard, statute or regulation.
- (3) The facts alleged to demonstrate that the violation actually and proximately caused actual injury to the plaintiff.
- (e) In any action to which the exemption set forth in subdivision (c) applies, all discovery and other proceedings shall be stayed during the pendency of any motion to dismiss unless the court finds upon the motion of any party that particularized discovery is necessary to preserve evidence or to prevent undue prejudice to that party. During the pendency of any stay of discovery pursuant to this paragraph, unless otherwise ordered by the court, any party to the action with actual notice of the allegations contained in the complaint shall treat all documents, data compilations (including, including electronically recorded or stored data) data, and tangible objects that are in the custody or control of the party and that are relevant to the allegations, as if they were the subject of a continuing request for production of documents from an opposing party under the Code of Civil Procedure.

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- SEC. 3. The provisions of this act shall apply to all covered claims pending *filed* on the effective date of the act and all claims filed thereafter, regardless of when the claim arose. 1
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